

CITY SCHOOL FOOTBALL DEAD

BOARD OF EDUCATION ABOLISHES THE GAME.

James E. Sullivan About the Only Strong Protestant Against Resolution to Kill the Sport—Even Jeffrey's Opinion Cited by Frederic B. Coudert.

The Board of Education passed yesterday a resolution ordering that football in the public schools be abolished on and after January 1. At the board meeting the committee on high schools submitted a report recommending that the suggestion of the board of superintendents in relation to football be approved. The superintendents had advised that "the game known as American or college Rugby football be abolished from the public schools."

Mr. Harrison offered an amendment to the committee report in effect that the edict against football go into effect January 1 next, and that school principals and teachers be called upon to discourage the game among boys outside of the schools.

James E. Sullivan, ex-president of the Amateur Athletic Union and a member of the board, asked that the report be laid over.

"I would like to know who inspired this crusade against football," Mr. Sullivan went on. "How did it get before the board of superintendents in the first place? Let the genial Dr. Maxwell explain."

"The preamble to the resolution of the board of superintendents fully answers the gentleman's inquiry," said the superintendent, who sat down after this short speech.

The preamble was read for the benefit of the meeting. It declared that the present game of football was dangerous to life and limb and that there were many other athletic games that the pupils might indulge in without injury.

"I think that when the superintendents took up this matter they gave us a chance to criticize them," said Mr. Sullivan. "There is good reason for criticism, and it seems to me it would be advisable to watch them closely. If their work in other directions is not any more intelligent or satisfactory they cannot be watched too closely. They don't even know the name of the game they condemn nor do they know the name of the game that the pupils of the schools are asked to give up."

"The superintendents ask us to abolish Rugby. The scholars are not playing Rugby. What the superintendents really want to introduce is Rugby, but they are floundering about in complete ignorance of the game. I don't see how you can pass that resolution and expect anything to come of it."

"I spoke to Dr. Maxwell just before the meeting and advised him to have the matter referred to a committee that could investigate the merits of the game and know something about it."

"Commissioner May moved to postpone action. The motion was lost."

Frederic B. Coudert said he was surprised to learn that James E. Sullivan was about the only man at the meeting who had not intelligence enough to know the homicidal game of football when he saw it.

MRS. HAIG TO WED AGAIN.

Daughter of the Late Wm. Astor to Be Bride of Secretary of Embassy in London.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. London, Dec. 8.—William Phillips, the new secretary of the American Embassy, confirms the rumor that preceded him here that he will shortly marry Mrs. Haig of Brook street, Grosvenor Square, daughter of the late William Astor of New York. Mrs. Haig is now in Washington. Mr. Phillips says:

"All I will say now is that the marriage will take place in the near future; whether here or in Washington has not been decided."

Mr. Phillips is now seeking a house in London.

Charlotte Augusta Astor, born in 1858, was the third daughter of William Astor and his wife, Caroline Webster Schermerhorn Astor, who was for many years spoken of as the leader of New York society until her death last year. Charlotte Astor was wedded to J. Coleman Drayton in 1879. In 1892 there was talk of a duel between Drayton and Hallett Alsop Borrowes in Europe, but none took place. On March 23, 1898, Chancellor McGill of New Jersey granted to Mrs. Drayton a divorce on the ground of desertion.

She married George Ogilvy Haig, a wealthy Scotch distiller, in 1897. He died December 27, 1906, at Chester, where he and his wife had stopped a few days previously to break their journey to Dublin, where they were to spend Christmas with his family. His death was caused by ptomaine poisoning.

Mr. Astor by a codicil to his will deprived Mrs. Haig of any share in his estate, transferring her share to her four children by Coleman Drayton. Mrs. Astor, however, divided her entire separate estate, said to be very considerable, between two of her daughters, Mrs. Haig, and Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson. Mrs. Haig lives in London at 65 Brook street, Grosvenor Square.

GLARE OF SOUTH SEA VOLCANO.

One Can Read at Night by Reflection From the Sky—Savali Lake of Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Prof. Henry F. Crampton of the University of California, a biologist and anthropologist of note, who is associated with the American Museum of Natural History and the Carnegie Institute, has arrived on the steamship Alameda from a trip in the South Seas.

Prof. Crampton left here on May 20 and has engaged since that time in research among the islands of the South Sea, and in the course of his travels he visited Savali, an island of the Samoan group, on which a volcano burst forth in 1905. He describes the island as one of the wonders of the world.

The lava has flowed to the sea and formed a solid wall for five miles along the shore and projecting about half a mile into the sea. The lake of fire, formerly level with the crater mouth, now lies 400 feet below the rim. It is half a mile long and a third of a mile wide.

"As a spectacle," the professor said, "it was magnificent. He spent a night at the rim of the crater, and says that it was possible to read by the glare reflected from the sky."

REOPEN RUTH BRYAN DIVORCE.

Former Husband Will Ask Court to Reconsider Case.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 8.—William Homer Leavitt, divorced by Ruth Bryan Leavitt on the allegation of cruelty and non-support, is proceeding with the preliminaries necessary to filing a petition asking the Lancaster county District Court to reopen the case.

A HUDSON-FULTON PARK PLAN

AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, WHERE THERE'LL BE A WATER BASIN.

The Half Moon and the Clermont Will Be Kept in This—Property Already Is Picked Out—H. F. Commission \$25,000 Behind and Will Spend No More.

Ever since the termination of the Hudson-Fulton celebration the trustees and members of the commission and members of the different committees have been trying to determine what was to be done with the Half Moon and the Clermont. The Half Moon is in the Brooklyn navy yard and the Clermont is off 110th street on the Hudson River. These two vessels were built at considerable cost and the committees did not want them to decay, as have the caravels that were features of the Columbian celebration.

A plan has now been suggested and has met the approval of the Hudson-Fulton trustees by which the two vessels will be kept in a basin near what is to be named Hudson-Fulton Park. George Gardiner Fry, a member of the Half Moon committee, worked out the plan. He has given much of his own time to the project and has interested others who have helped him materially. He has a fair start for the fund necessary for the work.

The plan is to buy a piece of property at Spuyten Duyvil, a few blocks north of the Hudson River Railroad station and at the foot of 231st street, where there is a subway station. Three piers are to be built out into the Hudson, and the two vessels moored in the spaces between these piers. There is to be a terrace, and steps leading down from Palisade avenue, which is 138 feet above the level of the river, a bridge crossing the railroad track and then steps down to the basin.

Central, Prospect and the Bronx parks were suggested first as proper places for the vessels. Others suggested different places up the Hudson. The Highlands, Newburgh and other sites were discussed.

Mr. Fry was in favor of Spuyten Duyvil because that kept the vessels in the city. He was very strong for the Half Moon being properly cared for because that vessel had been built by the Dutch, paid for by private subscription and cost 100,000 guilders, or about \$10,000, to build. He thought such a graceful compliment to New Yorkers called for more than ordinary action on the part of the committee in charge of the vessel and of the trustees.

He favored Spuyten Duyvil because on 231st street stands the monument erected to the memory of Henry Hudson, the memorial bridge to be built will terminate there and near that spot is where Hudson anchored on his return from Albany and where he was attacked by the Indians.

He first got an option on a piece of ground running from Palisade avenue to the water, with all riparian rights. This piece of property is about 300 feet wide. Then, having a price quoted by the owner, he went to James L. Wells, ex-Tax Commissioner, and Charles A. Berrian, experts on real estate, and got them to appraise the value of the property. Their figures were very close to the price set by the owner. They charged him nothing for the work.

Then he enlisted the services of John G. Van Horn, an engineer, who surveyed the property, drew plans, told him what it would cost to build the piers, platforms, water gate, bridge, stairways and terraces, and he too asked nothing for his work. Mr. Fry set to work to raise the fund necessary for the purchase of the property, and at a meeting of the commission yesterday afternoon he was able to tell everything that the members wanted to know.

Mr. Fry then made chairman of a committee to continue the work. He is going to ask the public to subscribe. He thinks that so many are interested in these two vessels that he will have little difficulty in getting all the money wanted. After this has been done and the vessels have been moored in the basin the cost of keeping them will be very small.

Herman Ridder, the treasurer of the commission, made a brief statement. He said that unpaid bills for the upper Hudson amounted to \$14,585.31; unpaid bills for the lower Hudson, \$1,022.96; and other bills to \$44,422.26, making a total indebtedness of \$60,710.43. To pay these bills there is available \$17,033.98. He said he had not time to go into details, but really there was a deficit of only \$25,000 and he was not worrying about that. It was decided that no further indebtedness should be incurred.

Then Stowell Goddard, president of the commission, is to go abroad to present the gold medals to the foreign Governments represented in the naval display. He will go first to the Netherlands and present the medal to the Queen, then to Germany and present the medal to the Kaiser, and afterward to France, Italy and Great Britain. The medals for Mexico and Argentine Republic will be presented through the State Department. While Gen. Woodford is away Mr. Ridder will be acting president, and Judge Morgan J. O'Brien was elected as vice-president.

Permission was asked to remove the water gate at 110th street, but action on this was deferred. It was pointed out that when the ice gets in the river this probably will be carried away. Mr. Fry and Engineer Van Horn want the material used in constructing this gate for the cribwork and basin to be built at Spuyten Duyvil, as having that will save considerable expense.

MRS. BEN TEAL MAY SUE

For Damage for Her Prosecution—Indictment Formally Dismissed.

Judge Foster of the Court of General Sessions dismissed yesterday the indictment charging Mrs. Ben Teal with subornation of perjury in the Frank Gould divorce case. Maurice B. Blumenfeld, her counsel, intimates that she will now sue for damages, the Court of Appeals having decided that the facts upon which she was indicted and tried did not constitute a crime and that she should never even have been put in jeopardy.

AHEARN IS OUSTED.

Aldermen Will Have a Chance to Elect a Three Weeks President.

Supreme Court Justice McCall yesterday signed the order ousting John F. Ahearn as President of the Borough of Manhattan. The order recites that Ahearn has unlawfully usurped, held and intruded into the office of Borough President of Manhattan and will continue to hold such office until January 1, 1910, unless ousted by the judgment of the court.

"I accordingly direct judgment for the plaintiff (the Attorney-General) for the relief demanded and direct that defendant be ousted and excluded from office, the plaintiff to recover all costs of the action," reads the order.

Deputy Attorney-General Stephens said that the judgment roll will be made up and served on Mayor McClellan this morning, and that the Mayor will then be required to call a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen to elect Ahearn's successor. He said that he didn't believe any notice of appeal from Justice McCall's ouster order could stay the Mayor's action.

MARRIED WITH FORMALITY.

Clifford S. Sims Respects Bride's Mother's Love for the Conventional.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—Miss Martha Lee Jenkins of Annapolis was married here to-day to Clifford S. Sims, second vice-president of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company.

About a month ago Mr. Sims, without the knowledge of Miss Jenkins's mother, got a license to marry Miss Jenkins, but returned it the same day and got his money back. No other explanation was offered by the Jenkins family save that it was all a mistake, the license having been prematurely secured.

It was said at the time that the marriage would take place. The obstacle to the marriage was Mrs. Jenkins's objection to the unconventional manner in which Mr. Sims went about it. She said she wanted the wedding to take place in Baltimore with some formality.

A new license was taken out this morning. The ceremony was witnessed by only the brother of the bridegroom, who acted as best man, and by Mrs. Jenkins, who gave her daughter in marriage. The Rev. Louis O'Donovan of the Cathedral performed the ceremony and Cardinal Gibbons pronounced the benediction.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Sims left in an automobile for a honeymoon trip. They will live in Albany, N. Y.

BUCK DROWNS A HOUND.

Turns on Pursuer in Pond and Soon Finds Fight for Life.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 8.—A hound belonging to Frank Lillie of Riverpoint was drowned to-day in a mill pond in West Greenwich by a deer that he had pursued through the woods and into the water.

Lillie, with a party of hunters from Riverpoint, had gone over into the West Greenwich woods for a day's sport. They had spent several hours in the woods when Spot, Lillie's hound, disappeared.

Three miles away a party of men at work about a sawmill heard the baying of a hound. A moment later a young buck broke from the woods and bounded across the fields to the water's edge. Close on its tail was the hound.

The buck plunged into the icy water and the dog followed. The hound was evidently tired, for the dog overhauled him and began biting at his flanks.

Then the buck turned and gave fight. Several times both animals went under water, but finally the deer came to the surface alone, swam to the opposite side of the pond and disappeared in the woods.

ADULTERY CHARGE FAILS.

Although Wife of Man in the Case Got Divorced—Statutory Ground.

Mrs. Marion R. Drake of 50 Cathedral Parkway, wife of Edward Drake, a Broadway merchant, and George J. Esig, a plumbing contractor who gave the same address as Mrs. Drake, were acquitted in Special Sessions yesterday of the charge of adultery. Justices Hoyt and Deuel deciding and Justice Mayo dissenting.

JONNESCO HIMSELF OPERATES

TUMOR ON EPILEPTIC'S BRAIN REMOVED UNDER STOVAIN.

Dr. Morris, Who Did This Operation, Says That It Could Not Have Been Risked With Chloroform or Ether—A 9 Minute Anesthetic, Patient Conscious.

Four operations in which stovaine was used were performed yesterday afternoon at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, 303 East Twentieth street. Jonnesco, the Rumanian surgeon who is conducting the experiments for the surgeons of this country, administered the stovaine himself, as he had done on Tuesday, but in addition he did one operation, which was considered successful from a surgical standpoint at least. The other three operations were performed by Dr. Robert T. Morris.

The most interesting case was an operation on a twenty-year-old boy who was suffering from a tumor on the brain, or rather on the frontal bone. The patient had been subject to epileptic fits and had a weak heart, and the doctors said that it would be fatal to administer ether or chloroform. The Rumanian surgeon assured them that stovaine was safe. Up to a late hour last night the patient was doing exceedingly well and had suffered no ill effects.

The operating room in the hospital was filled with interested students and surgeons. Some distinguished physicians were allowed to remain near the operating table, while others found seats in the small gallery. During the operations Dr. Morris explained the various symptoms and the steps that he was taking. It was very much like the usual clinic in this respect.

As soon as one operation was completed Dr. Morris told the attendants to bring in the next subject. In the interim people in the gallery sent cards with questions written on them which Dr. Morris answered, sometimes after putting the question to Prof. Jonnesco.

Prof. Jonnesco operated in a case of hernia and worked rapidly. The second operation of the day, done by Dr. Morris, was for ordinary appendicitis and was over in nine minutes. The patient was always conscious, but suffered no pain.

The tumor was Prof. Jonnesco's first experiment here in using stovaine for the upper part of the body. The injection was made between the first and second dorsals. The boy lay still while the injection was made, but as soon as Dr. Morris made an incision with his scalpel moved with a jerky motion.

Dr. Morris, by the way, used scissors wholly, there was no knife in sight.

Prof. Jonnesco stood by and watched Dr. Morris cut into the skull on the left side and remove the tumor. Once Jonnesco helped to hold down the patient, who had several epileptic convulsions, but the operation was done quickly and the surgeons found what they were looking for. They said that the heart had scarcely been affected at all, but the respiration was difficult. It was a delicate and wonderful operation in the opinion of a good many surgeons.

A man over 50 years old was operated on for a hernia. There was complete analgesia, Dr. Morris said, and yet the patient was wholly conscious throughout.

Prof. Jonnesco leaned over him and watched him closely to note the effects of the stovaine. The man looked up and smiled.

"Does it hurt you?" asked Dr. Morris. The man murmured that he couldn't feel the cutting. Then Jonnesco left the operating room.

The Rumanian surgeon didn't have anything to say after it was over except that he was satisfied with the results. Dr. Morris said:

"I am gratified at the results of our work this afternoon. The use of stovaine in the third operation, that of the tumor, was especially effective. We would not have dared to operate otherwise under the conditions that confronted us, for the patient has heart disease and is subject to epileptic fits."

Among the spectators yesterday afternoon were Dr. Robert Abbe, Dr. John Erdman, Dr. George N. Miller and Dr. J. J. Ward.

The children at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled were operated upon on Tuesday were all doing well last night. The hospital people said the treatment was identical with that employed after operations performed under the usual complete anesthetic.

JAPAN MAY ANNEX COREA.

St. Petersburg Seriously Disturbed Over Danger of a New War.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Journal says that grave information has been received there from Tokyo as to the actual intentions of Japan in regard to Corea. Diplomatic information which cannot be doubted is to the effect that since the assassination of Prince Ito Japan has resumed her former projects of pure and simple annexation of Corea to the Japanese Empire.

This political act would be in direct opposition to the Treaty of Portsmouth. In case Japan should adopt such a course Russia would be forced to regard herself as grievously offended. It is considered in St. Petersburg that the conflict might give rise to a new casus belli.

INFORMAL WILL HOLDS GOOD.

Words Spoken at Sea Answer Same Purpose as Attested Document.

Surrogate Ketcham in Brooklyn yesterday decided that Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes of 1141 Forty-fourth street is entitled to her stepfather's estate of more than \$10,000, although the will involved consisted merely of the oral declaration that everything he owned belonged to Lizzie.

As these words were spoken by a mariner on the high seas in the presence of two witnesses they serve the purpose of a duly drawn and attested will. The witnesses were Capt. Henry McDonald and First Mate M. E. Broman of the steamship Dorothy. They testified that the testator told them of his desire to leave his money to Mrs. Hughes.

The question which Surrogate Ketcham was called on to decide is of very rare occurrence. The ruling under which the decision was rendered applies to mariners on the high seas and soldiers in actual military service.

EIGHT HUNGRY SEAGOOERS.

The Cat Wouldn't Eat Coconutt While Head Gates Held Up the Ship.

The three masted Nova Scotia schooner A. K. MacLean, Capt. W. F. Remby, docked in South Brooklyn yesterday with 394,000 cocoanuts from San Andreas, whose annual product is 12,000,000, and a tale of bad weather which held the schooner within sixty miles of Sandy Hook for fourteen days, during which the skipper and crew of six men and a cat were forced to subsist wholly on bread, water and cocoanuts. The cat refused for three days to touch cocoanut or bread. Then she decided that bread was better than water alone.

On December 2, when mostly holed under double reefed mainmast the tern had been bucking head gales for nine days and when all hands were despairing of ever having a decent meal again, the mate himself got pessimistic and he called away from the table because he drank a little champagne. Brokaw had placed the ban on champagne, the complaint said, and she had been drinking ginger ale poured from a champagne bottle. When she told her husband that one of the guests poured champagne for her he is alleged to have called her a "damned little liar."

From the complaint Mr. Baldwin read that Brokaw drank heavily at times and at other times was penitent, but that she always returned to her cruel treatment. He said that Mrs. Brokaw had to go to a private hospital because of her nervous condition.

A trip to France was taken for the benefit of Mrs. Brokaw's health. She was not permitted, said the complaint, to go in the public dining rooms or to promenade the decks of the ship. In Paris she was compelled to go again to a sanitarium, and soon after that, while at Fontainebleau, Mrs. Brokaw left her husband. In Paris she was served with a paper ordering her to return to her husband, and the hotel where she was staying was notified that Brokaw would not be responsible for her debts. The breach later was patched up and the party went to London, where Jimmy Martin died. Brokaw then returned to Paris. In Paris, it was alleged, Brokaw, while breaking into his wife's room, cut his forehead and that he put a handkerchief stained with red ink about his head and told the servants that his wife had struck him. There was a reconciliation and the couple returned to New York, only to quarrel again at Great Neck, where Brokaw accused his wife of flirting with Dr. Henkel, one of the guests.

Then there was a trip South, and when Mrs. Brokaw returned to Great Neck alone she found that none of the servants would obey her and that the telephone wires had been cut. Brokaw it was alleged, was cruel because his wife entertained friends at Great Neck while he was still in the South, and telegraphed her to give him the names of every one present. He was alleged to have gone so far as to accuse his wife of arranging it so that one of the men guests had a room next to hers.

In December, 1908, Brokaw closed the Great Neck house and Mrs. Brokaw went to New York, where, it was said, Brokaw would not pay her bills.

Mr. Baldwin said that the defendant's income was sufficient to warrant him paying her at least the amount asked for. He had been paying her \$150 a week since December 15, 1908.

Mr. McIntyre asked that the complaint be dismissed on the ground that the entry of Mrs. Brokaw's plea was not warranted by the facts recited.

Mrs. Brokaw took the stand immediately after the noon recess. She is a little more than a year, with dark eyes and hair and regular features. She wore a brown tailored suit, fox fur and a brown toque. She held herself in absolute control.

According to Mrs. Brokaw's testimony she went to Baltimore with Mr. Brokaw soon after their marriage. He accused her of flirting with a doctor, and when she denied it called her a liar. He then ran out into the hall in his pajamas, telling all the servants he could summon not to allow her to leave the hotel.

BROKAW DIVORCE TRIAL ON

WIFE TELLS IN COURT HER STORY OF ILL TREATMENT.

Brokaw's Counsel Calls Complaint Not Slinging and Says Defense Can Sling Mad Back—Mrs. Brokaw Gives Details of Scenes Alleged in Complaint.

The trial of the suit for separation and \$60,000 a year alimony brought by Mrs. Mary Blair Brokaw against William Gould Brokaw was begun yesterday in the Nassau county Court House at Mineola before Supreme Court Justice Putnam. The plaintiff was represented by Arthur J. Baldwin and Franklin Pierce, and John F. McIntyre appeared for Brokaw.

The court room was comfortably filled by 10 o'clock when court convened, and it was not until almost the last moment that Mrs. Brokaw made her appearance. In the brief interval between her entrance and the convening of the court she talked with Dr. S. Westray Battle of Asheville, N. C., who will be called as a witness. Dr. Battle is George W. Vanderbilt's physician at Biltmore.

The plaintiff's case was stated to the Court by Mr. Baldwin. He began to tell of an alleged instance of cruelty. This was objected to by Mr. McIntyre on the ground that it was not embodied in the complaint, and Mr. Baldwin then read from the complaint specific and general charges to show that Brokaw's conduct made it unsafe for his wife to live with him. It was charged that the defendant would not permit his wife to appear in public dining rooms or to go on the street, that he accused her of flirting with almost every man with whom she spoke, that he entered her private apartments at all hours of the night on slight pretexts and that he had made her life a burden.

Mr. McIntyre took occasion to say that the complaint was mere mud slinging and that if there was to be mud slinging during the trial the defense could sling mud too.

Mr. Baldwin continued that while the Brokaws were living at Fairview, N. C., where the Brokaw hunting lodge is located, Mrs. Brokaw by mistake opened a letter addressed to her husband and a quarrel ensued. The names that Mr. Brokaw is alleged to have called his wife on that occasion Mr. Baldwin would not read aloud, as he said, because there were ladies present.

It was alleged that Brokaw was even suspicious of the complainant's brother and that when he saw his wife talking to her brother he declared that they were cooking up a plot against him. It was set forth that on the first Christmas eve (1907) after the marriage of the Brokaws there was a scene at the dinner table in Rye, where friends were being entertained. Brokaw was alleged to have accused his wife of drinking with Jimmy Martin and other men, and a day or so later it was averred, Mrs. Brokaw was called away from the table because she drank a little champagne. Brokaw had placed the ban on champagne, the complaint said, and she had been drinking ginger ale poured from a champagne bottle. When she told her husband that one of the guests poured champagne for her he is alleged to have called her a "damned little liar."

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